

Converting Colors

XYZ(2.1305, 1.0946, 0.2687)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(2.1305, 1.0946, 0.2687)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	400006
RGB	64, 0, 6
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 2%
CMY	0.7490, 1.0000, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.91, 0.75
HSL	354°, 100%, 13%
HSV	354°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721
YIQ	19.8200, 36.2180, 15.4340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	64, 0, 6
Decimal	4194310
CIELab	9.82, 30.04, 13.04
CIELCh	10, 32.751, 23.469
Yxy	1.1031, 0.6096, 0.3132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384390 (0xFF400006)
YUV	19.8200, -6.8133, 38.7459
Hunter-Lab	10.5029, 18.1125, 5.8160

Details

The XYZ color **2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **2.5971, 3.9722, 4.6328**, and the grayscale version is **0.6584, 0.6927, 0.7544**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **8.8983, 6.1486, 3.8498**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **2.2490, 1.2550, 0.4652**.

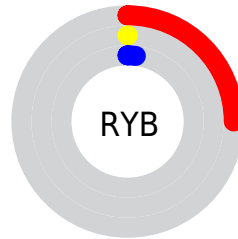
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (0%)

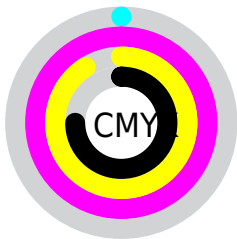
Blue (2%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (2%)

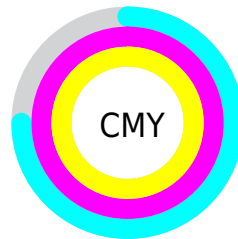


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)


Magenta (100%)


Yellow (98%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 2.1472, 1.1031,
0.2721


 2.1472, 1.1031,
0.2721


 112.7394, 99.5413,
88.5030


 0.7147, 0.0000,
0.0000


 8.9592, 6.1639,
3.9060

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 15.0758, 11.1443,
7.8393

 23.4864, 18.2703,
13.7923

 34.5566, 27.9266,
22.1837

 48.6517, 40.4975,
33.4319

 66.1369, 56.3673,

47.9555

■ 87.3777, 75.9204,
66.1730

■ 2.1472, 1.1031,
0.2721

■ 2.2490, 1.2550,
0.4652

■ 2.3617, 1.4152,
0.7040

■ 2.5093, 1.6261,
1.0135

■ 2.6992, 1.9010,
1.4002

■ 2.9343, 2.2445,
1.8688

■ 3.2171, 2.6607,
2.4237

■ 3.5502, 3.1537,
3.0690

■ 3.9359, 3.7269,
3.8083

■ 4.3762, 4.3836,
4.6454

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



2.2630, 1.1031, 1.5285



2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721



1.7015, 1.1031, 0.0000

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721



0.3911, 1.1031, 0.0000



0.9467, 1.1031, 6.2281

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721



2.5971, 3.9722, 4.6328

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0.5576, 1.1031, 4.8380



2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721



0.2392, 1.1031, 0.9235

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721



0.7151, 1.1031, 0.0000



0.3002, 1.1031, 2.5962



1.4619, 1.1031, 5.6422

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721



1.3345, 1.1031, 0.0000



0.3002, 1.1031, 2.5962



0.8060, 1.1031, 5.9555

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



2.1472, 1.1032, 0.2721



6.0783, 5.3498, 5.1656



2.6472, 1.2578, 4.9537



1.6445, 1.4293, 1.3651



38.6329, 40.6448, 44.2622



2.3302, 2.4515, 2.6697

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



2.1472, 1.1032, 0.2721



3.7128, 1.9090, 0.3993



2.4749, 1.8112, 0.2192



1.3283, 1.3405, 1.4268



4.9689, 2.5558, 0.4923



31.0003, 15.9656, 2.1591

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



2.1472, 1.1032, 0.2721



3.7128, 1.9090, 0.3993



1.6314, 1.7822, 5.1084



1.3283, 1.3405, 1.4268



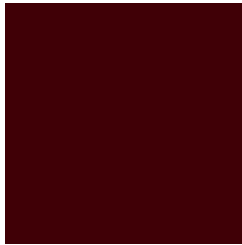
4.9689, 2.5558, 0.4923



31.0003, 15.9656, 2.1591

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

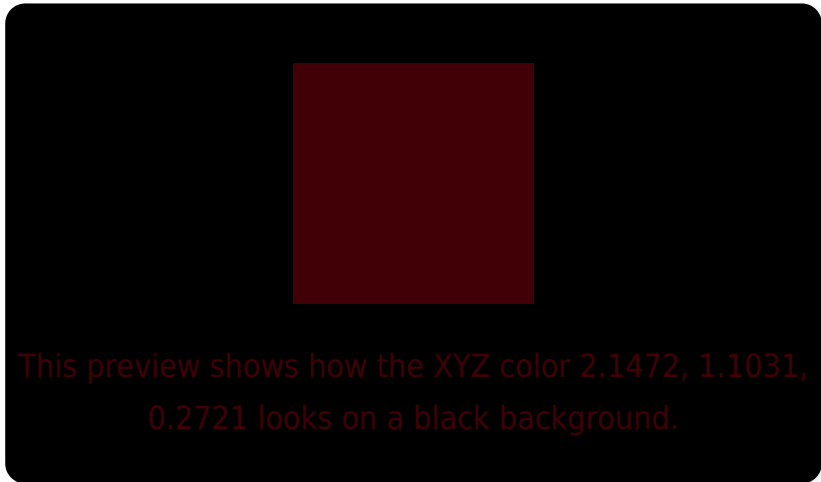
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721.

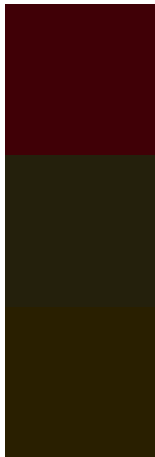


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721

Protanopia

1.3104, 1.4346, 0.5557

Deuteranopia

1.4044, 1.4514, 0.2061



Tritanopia

2.1795, 1.2202, 0.1207

Trichromacy



Original Color

2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721

Protanomaly

1.4317, 1.1031, 0.4246

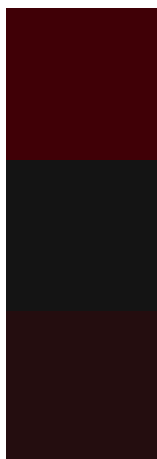
Deuteranomaly

1.5277, 1.1577, 0.2004

Tritanomaly

2.1687, 1.1812, 0.1711

Monochromacy



Original Color

2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721

Achromatopsia

0.6649, 0.6995, 0.7618

Achromatomaly

0.9577, 0.6974, 0.5361

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(64, 0, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 6)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 0, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(64, 0, 6) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 6) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 0, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 6) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 2.1472, 1.1031, 0.2721 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 6) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
6) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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